#### THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY. THE PROCEEDINGS IN WASHINGTON CONDUCTED BY GENERAL BUTLER-M'LIN THE ONLY WITNESS IN

FLORIDA. Four witnesses appeared before the Potter Committee in Washington, yesterday, namely, Timothy Griffith, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate; Elijah L. Bugbee, a telegraph manager, and Frederick E. Lilley and Thomas E. Roach, department clerks. General Butler examined the last three. He produced a telegram to friends of Mr. Hayes in Ohio after the Presidential election, suggesting various Southern men for places in the Cabinet. The sub-committee in Florida finished examining Mr. McLin yesterday, and this concludes its labors there.

#### GENERAL BUTLER'S FIELD-DAY.

A WITNESS QUESTIONED ABOUT RATS-AN INTEREST-ING BUT IRRELEVANT TELEGRAM-MR, COX PRO-TESTS AGAINST AN IRREGULARITY.

Washington, June 10 .- The Potter Committee did not get to work to-day until 4 p. m. When the committee finally met. Timothy Griffith, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, was called, and produced a paper, which he had found on file, authorzing Thomas C. Anderson to act as messenger to bring the returns of Louisiana to Washington.

Elijah L. Bugbee, the Washington manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, was the next witness. He was called at the instance of General

Butler, who examined him. He was asked if he had brought a certain book showing the receipt and delivery of certain telegrams, which General Butler had obtained some memoranda from during the day. He said he had not brought it, as that book was a copy, and the subpens called for originals. The examination proceeded as follows:

Mr. Butler-If I understand your course of business, it is that when a telegram is received a copy is preserved before the message is delivered. Witness-Yes, an, of messages that are received for

Witness—Yes, sir, of messages that are received for delivery.

Mr. Butler—Have you found the one that I asked for t Witness—I have not.

Mr. Butler—You told me the rats had caten that, didn't you! [Laughter.]

Witness—I think it has been destroyed by the rats.

Mr. Butler—When do you think the rats began on it! Witness—I can't say.

Mr. Butler—When did you first ascertain that the rats had caten that telegram!

Witness—I can't say that the rats did eat it, but I think they did, because several packages that were atored in that closet have been almost entirely destroyed by the rats.

Mr. Butler—I suppose you take those copies because you think it some advantage to the company to have them taken!

That is the order and rule of the company.
Mr. Butler—Are the same telegrams stored in that same closet now—what is left of them?

They are. er-Have any pains been taken to stop the rat

Mr. Butler—Have any pains toology of the control of sons of the rats i s-I presume they are unless the rats have he closet.

-That depends upon the volition of the Mr. Butler—That depends upon the volition of the rats. Now, do you mean to say that your course of business is to put valuable papers where the rats can get at them and destroy them, and to leave them there after you know that the rats are destroying them?

The Winess—These papers are so old that they are not considered of any value to the company.

Mr. Butler—Those that I asked you for are little more than a year old. February 24, 1877, is the date. Who was your night clerk at that date?

The Winess—Leaved the positively, but I think it

-I cannot speak positively, but I think it Mr. Butler-It was his business, was it not, when a telegram was handed in to count up the number of words and compute the charge for sending it, and cleck the amount on the telegram !

-Yes, sir.
Per-Would you know his handwriting t
-I think I should. Witness-I think I should.

Mr. Butler [presenting a telegram]—Look and say if that is his check on that paper.

Witness-I should take that to be his handwriting; I have no doubt about it.

NOMINATIONS TO THE CABINET. Mr. Batler produced a second telegram, which the witness identified as having passed over the Atlantic

and Pacific line, the answer to the first. The two mes-

sages were as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1877.
Lieulenant-Governor THOMAS L. YOUNG and ALFRED D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1877.

Lientenant-Governor THOMAS L. YOUNG and ALFRED D.

LEE, Columbus, Ohio.

[Confidential.]

At a conference of Southern Republicaus, Southern Unionists and Southern Whirs, the following expresses their wishes and what is best in their judgment. The new era expected by the inauguration of Governor Hayes has already created great harmony between the aforementioned elements. They greatly desire to non-sectionalize party politics, and remove the bitterness and jealousies of the ruces in the South, as foreshadowed in Hayes's letter of acceptance. In order to effect this, it is necessary to have a complete change in Cabinet officers, thereby giving confidence to the people that this new and glorious departure, to reconcile and harmonize, is not to be engineered and directed by those who have failed in the mist. The natural national elements of the South, by political education and party creed, are the Old Line Whigs and Jackson Democrats. From these elements we are to day deriving substantial aid, and by a wise policy they will be with us in the future. It is thought best that from this element it would be wise and proper to make Caninat counsellors—from the South and Southwest. The following name is suggested by this conference: Ex-United States Senster John Pool, of North Carchina, as mative of that State, an eminent layyer, a morni, Christian gouleman, who made the race in 1860 for Governor against secssion; was elected a native of that State, an eminent layyer, a moral, Christian gouteman, who made the race in 1860 for Governor against secssion; was elected by the Democracy, in the first effort for reconstruction, to the United States Senate; afterward reflected by the Republicans; who, as an Old Line Whig and a Republican was always faithful to the Union, and the bitter enemy of all corruptionists. He has also been faithful to the Republican party; was at Unclineat, and labored hard for the nomination of Governor Hayes. His appointment would be conceded by our Southern Democratic friends to be an excellent one. At the same time the Republican Senators, while preferring West as their first choice, would be well satisfied with Pool. His thorough knowledge of the people, with his many years of experience in politics, would make him a wise counsellor.

ned with Pool. His thorough knowledge of the people, with his many years of experience in politics, would make him a wise coinsellor.

Next, the Hon. Join Hancock, a native of Alabama, and raised in Texas; a man of great dignity of character, integrity and ability; an old Jackson Union Democrat, who left his native country to Join the United States forces to conquer the Rebellion; a moderate and consistent Democrat, who her has won the confidence of the present Administration by his fairness, want of prejudice, and patriotism. It is believed that he would be, also, an aole and indictous counsellor, and satisfactory to the Old Line Whigs and Republicans.

Next, Colonel E. T. Vanhorne, of Kansas City, Missouri; a representative man of the Southern Union soldiers, from the great, growing, and rapidly developing Southwest; a therough Republican, with experience as an editor and a legislator; with an extensive personal acquaintance throughout the South with the people and their wauts. He is of that temperament and disposition that makes him truly of the people and from the people. His patriotism and honesty are undoubted. This appointment would be universally satisfactory.

Next, it is thought by many of our new and old friends that it would be wise and powerful in political policy for President Hayes to call to his Cabinet Council General Joseph E. Johnston who was an Old Line Whig, relactantly engaged in the Southern Rebellion, always the opponent of Jefferson Davis and neglected by him. He has a nephew, a moderate Democrat, in the United States Senate from Virginia, with many Senators from the South of his personal friends who would be proud of his recognition. Also many relatives and friends in the Hones of Representatives. With the 300,000 exconfederate soldiers be commanded in the South possibly he would make a great instrument in the execution of the policy in other words, they have been unsatisfactory to both parties, and are incapable of generating strongth in and of themselves.

in and of taemselves.

Next, senator Key, of Tennessee, an old Union Demerat, is discussed invorably by many, and perhaps would aid as counsellor in shaping a wise policy for that sec-

in as commonion in simpline a wase poncy for that section.

In concinsion, as the main great effort of the incoming Administration is to truly in heart harmonize the Souti, take away sectionshism, and the bitter contest of races, and build up a dominant, conservative party, it is suggested that three Cabinet officers from the South and Southwest be selected, such as ex-Senator Pool, of North Carolina; John Hancsck, of Texas, or General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, and Colonel E. T. Van Horne, of Missauti. See Gevernor Hayes and submit the above, and answer by this line.

BOULDS BAKER, Secretary.

\*COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1877.

To BOULDS BAKER, Secretary, Washington;
Reare of Mr. Bugbee.]
Your lengthy telegram just received on my return
here. Governor Hayes is absent at Tremont. Will return to-night, and your telegram will be submitted to
him. Thos. I. Young.

BEMONSTRANCES BY MR. COX. Mr. Cor-On what theory is it supposed that that is competent testimony! It may be interesting as a matter of public history, but I do not see how it can become

Mr. Earlier-You certainly do not want me to furnish that information now t
Mr. Cox-I am in a condition of ardent curiosity about

Mr. Cox—I am in a condition of ardent curronsly about it at this moment.

Mr. Butler—And I must leave you in that condition until I can prove who Mr. Boulds Baker is. Mr. Key, one of the men suggested, was appenired by Mr. Hayes, and one of the first acts of his administration was to appoint Mr. Roulds Baker to the best office in his gift.

Mr. Cox—I do not see how that has any connection with the subject matter of this investigation.

Mr. Butler—I will supply the connection before I get nas E. Roach, a clerk in the Appointment Office of

the Post Office Department, was called to give information concerning the appointment and pay of Boulds Baker, as Special Agent. It appeared that the witness did not have charge of the necessary books and papers, and knew nothing at all about Baker.

Mr. Cox suggested that, even if the witness had

charge of those books and papers, he should not have beer required to bring them.

Buller-Why !

R. Cox-Hawing been the head of a department my-put, I should have regarded it as a very great breach of daily if any smoordinate took away any portions of the

ecords without my own orders, and I should justify the

records without my own orders, and I should justify the head of that department in doing so.

Mr. Butler—So should I, but I should also justify a person subpossed to produce them in going to the head of that department and saying, "I am summoned to produce such books and papers; shall I take them and go!" and if the head of that department said "No," then I should expect the witcess to come here and say, "I have not brought the books because the head of the department told me that I should not;" and the moment the head of the department said that there would be two courses open to the committee—either to send for the head of the department, or to bring him before the House for interfering with a witness. I want the gentleman to understand that "there is a God in Israel." [Laughter.]

man to understand that "there is a God in Israel."
[Laughter.]

Mr. Cox.—That is true, and I am about as sincere a worshipper of the Divine Power as the gentleman is. I should, however, regard it as exceedingly improper for this committee to send for a clerk in one of the departments, and ask him to produce a portion of the public records. The proper way is that which is usual with the House of Representatives and any of its committees—to communicate with the bead of the department; and I have not the slightest doubt that it will give kreat picusure to the head of any department to furnish us with the fullest information needed. I should be exceedingly sorry to see this committee commit itself to the idea that a cirk in the department can be summoned to take from it any of its archives.

Mr. Butler—I have tried a great many cases before the Usited States Courts in New-York and Massachusetts, and I have rarely tried one where a department clerk has not appeared which a portion of the department records.

Mr. Cox—It is a mete question of form, and I regard

ords.

Mr. Cox-It is a mere question of form, and I regard it as quite unnecessary to appeal to the God of Israel, or any other supernatural power, when there is so plain and orderly a method of communicating with the depart-

ments.

The Chairman [to Mr. Cox]—Your notion is that a note should be addressed to the head of the department asking for any books and papers!

Mr. Cox—That is my idea; and I have no doubt that anything in the records can be obtained in that way.

BOULDS BAKER'S APPOINTMENT. Another witness from the Post Office Department, Frederick B. Lalley, came forward, and two heavy books, like ledgers, were carried along and laid on the floor at his feet. These books, however, proved to be only the accounts of the clerical force of the department and did not contain the accounts of Special Agents, after which Mr. Butler was seeking. The witness, however, stated that he knew Boulds Baker as a Special Agent, and first knew him in that capacity in the Spring of 1877; he had never seen that capacity in the Spring of 1877; he had never seen him about the department before that time, and Baker went out of office about the 1st of August, 1877. The two witnesses were directed to appear to-morrow with the records of the accounts, appointment and recommendations of Soulds Baker as Special Agent, and with like Information as to Mr. George A. Howard, formerly one of the Assistant-Secretaries to the Electoral Commission. nmittee then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow

#### McLIN'S TESTIMONY.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS BROUGHT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE ONLY AFTER THE CANVASS-VARIOUS ELECTION

INCIDENTS. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10 .- The Investirating Committee resumed its work at 8:30 a.m. to-iny, and will close its labors to-night and leave

or Washington to-morrow afternoon. The testimony of Mr. McLin was continued, and was o the following effect:

The resultment of sit. Actau was considered by the following effect:

Previous to my appointment as Associate-Justice of New-Mexico I had been informed, at the instance of the President, by Mr. Cowgill, of the Returning Beard, that I would be appointed. My rejection by the senate I activated to the personal fill-will of Senator Consever. My subsequent failure to get a vacant Justiceship in Xew-Mexico was due to the inkewarmness of Canover. The President would have made the appointment if Convert had been in earnest, the President having told Cowgill that he was under both positional and personal obligations to Cowgill and myself. Cowgill was appointed to an agency in the Treasury, but declined to take it, and was then promised an Anditorship in the Transury. Amount the prominent actors in the Florida election of 1876, the following base acception of 1876, the following base acception up Drighter's return in Baker County, is now Collector of Customs at Fernandian, Flat, Joseph Bowes, Election Inspector, charged with manipulating Bowes, Election Inspector, charged with manipulating

Taylor, one of the Reimming Board of Jederson, is in the Land Office, at Washington.

Pending the close of the labors of the State Canvassing Board, Governor Stearns said to me he thought it of some importance that the first reading before the board of the face of the returns should show that Hayes was elected. Stearns saw the returns as they were received by him, and said the result would be very close. The Driggers return from Baker being the most favorable of any of the returns from Baker. County, Stearns desired me to read that to the board in preference to the others, as it was really the only properly made return.

County, Steams desired me to read that to the board in preference to the others, as it was really the only properly made return.

When the visiting statesmen were at Tallahassee, I was teld by W. E. Chandler, General Lew Wallace, probably Governor Steams, and others, that Mr. Noyes represented Governor Hayes. Noyes assured me that Louisiana would be all risks for the Republicars, and talked of everything hanging on Florida's going for Hayes. Noyes cane direct from Louisiana a few days before the State canvass was made. I do not remember that Noyes directly made promises of anything further than that the members of the Canvassing Board would be provided for. This was both before and after the canvass. I looked upon Noyes as a special representative of Hayes, expressing his views with regard to everything, and felt satisfied that, if the State went for Hayes, the leading Republicans of the campaign would be provided for. My party feeling had more to do with my course in the board than any other cause. I do not show that I was directly influenced by promises of office, though these were not without wenat. I felt assured that so far as pecuniary profit went, I could gain as much by casting my vote one way as the other. If the board had followed the instructions of the Supreme Court of the State—had counted the precincts which were thrown out by them, and had thrown out the counties of Alachua, Leon, and Jefferson, in which fraud had evidently been committed, the State would have gone for Tilden. In Jefferson, ample evidence had been shown that 100 Republican votes were surreptitiously counted, and in Atachua that 219 Republican votes had counties of Alachura, Leon, and Jefferson, in which fraudhad evidently been committed, the State would have gone for Tilden. In Jefferson, ample evidence had been shown that 100 Republican votes were surreptitiously counted, and in Alachura that 219 Republican votes had been added to the poli-list after election. These facts came to his knowledge after this canwas. I was told in January, 1877, by Howells, then Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and recessity appointed Collector at Fernandioa, that he had got up the Driggers return—throwing out Johnsville and Darbyvihe Precincts and making Baker County Republican instead of bemoeratic. I was also teld in February last by L. G. Dennis, of Alachua County, that Black, inspector, and Vance, clark of Ancher Precinct No. 2, after the etection brought the return up to Gainesville, and there added to it 210 Republican votes. Dennis told this to me in Washington, and expressed a desire to make an exposure of what he knew or frauds in the Presidential election. Joseph Bowce, inspector at Richardson, Leon County, slated to me about January 1, 1877, that he would have to leave the State for having stuffed the ballot-box at Richardson, where the fraudulent lickets known as "Little Jokers," to the number of seventy-four, were fraudulently put in the box, fulded in with other thorets. One Beil, County Juage of Jefferson County, disclosed to me in Washington, last Winter, the manuer in which 100 Republican ballots were substituted for a like number of other ballots, in the precinct where Bell served as inspector.

To Mr. Hoecek—No direct offers of money were made by either Mr. Noyes or Mr. Stearns to influence my official action. On one occasion Mr. Manton Marble, after assuring me of his belief that the State had fairly given its vote for Tildea, and that fraud was being resorted to by the Republicans, made an appeal to me to do my duly. I replied that if I felt that Mr. Hayes was elected, I would die in the ditch before I would give up the State; to which Marble said: "Tho

William Archer Cocke, who was Attorney-General of Florida and one of the three members of the Returning Board in 1876, testified that upon

the Returning Board in 1876, testified that upon two occasions at the hour appointed for the meeting of the board, he attended at the closing of the Secretary of State's office, and was obliged to wait an hour before gaining admission; that when the door was unlocked, from the inside, General Noyes and Governor Stearns passed out, and inside he found Messrs. Cowgill and McLin, the other members of the board.

Mr. McLin being recalled, could not recollect the occasions mentioned by Mr. Cocke.

Secretary of State Bloham testified to having made a search among the Baker County election papers on file in the Governor's office, and that no daplicate of the Driggers return was found there. L. R. Booth (colored), who was inspector at Richardson Precinct, Leon County, during the late Presidential election, testified that he saw none of the seventy-four "little joker" thekets that day; the first be knew of them was by seeing them in the ballot-box while counting the vote with Bowes and Dent. None of the other inspectors lived within ten miles of the voting place.

# NEW INDIAN BAIDS.

HOSTILITIES FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE-A

CAMPAIGN FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE—A CAMPAIGN FROM THE SITTING BULL COMBINATION POSSIBLE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

FORT ELLIS, M. T., May 23.—Information, of special nature, reaches us leading to the belief that, aside from the Indian dangers mentioned in my last letter as threatening from Washington, Oregon and Idaho, this frontier must expect either a series of desultory raids from the refugee Indians, or a regular campaign against our troops at the hands of Sitting Bull's combination. News now comes in of the first raid of the season—this time from an entirely unexpected and unusual quarter, the neighborhood of Camp Baker. I give the dispatches as received:

SMITH RIVER, May 20.

A party of Indians anddenly raided upon Lewis's and Moore's stock ranches this a.m. Driving off all the horses within reach, they stampeded to the mountains. Word has been sent to Colonel Gilbert at Camp Baker.

CAMPJAREE, May 20.—9 p. m.

News of a raid in Smith River Valley reached here this

All our available troops and some citizens started tonce, mounted as far as possible. Gilbert attended a. m. All our available troops and some citizens started out at once, mounted as far as possible. Gilbert attended to the details and Clifford went in command. At 4 p. m. he overtook the Indians on White's Divide, and a fight ensued. Cifford's fighting party consisted of but six solders and five citizens, and encountering nine or twelve Indians (the accounts conflict), drove them of, killing two and wounding positively one, but probably more. It was thought to be merely the rear guard, the Indian tactics seeming to indicate an attempt to cover the escape of an advance plunder party. Citford was slightly wounded twice, one shot taking effect in the lip. A party of citizens is or ganizing to join in the pursuit.

DEADWOOD CITE MAY 21

Camp Baker is a post situated nearly eighty miles north from Fort Eilis, and about midway between it and Fort Shaw, and is garrisoned by the remnants of a com-pany of the 7th Infantry. It was established more as a result of the Piegan light, of famous memory, but has generally been considered a useless work. It but has generally been considered are cached there by the year at great expense for transportation of supplies; and it an emergency like the present raid upon the great stock herds of the section it is located to cover; it, according to the report in the matter, "sends out he every available man, viz: fifteen to twenty saidlers." If it be useless it should be abandoned, its garrison added to some other of the half weast ones of the Territory, its undertail sold or removed, and the cost of its maintenance saved. If a necessary establishment, it should be so sufficiently manned that the farce of keeping up an expensive post for "fifteen or twenty soldiers" may end. In the absence of positive knowiedze as to the exact Indians making this initiatory raid, opinious vary. General Brisbu, thinks they may be the party I wrote you of on the 23d, as sent by the Shoshome calef, Mosses, to attempt an insurrectionary movement smoon the refugee Nez Perrés. The mission appears to have failed; and I incline to his idea. Oc, they may have been Missonia hostites, herefore friend y; or, indeed, as some here think, dissatisfied Crows. However, we shall soon know. cost thousands of dollars, and troops are cached there by

### STREET CLEANING BY SECTIONS.

THE COST TO THE CITY REDUCED. AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO-DAY TO HAVE THE

POLICE COMMISSIONERS INDICTED-SATISFAC-TORY OFERATION OF THE SECTION SYSTEM-CUT-TING DOWN THE NUMBER OF PMPLOYES.

An attempt will be made to-day, before the Grand Jury now in session, by Jackson 8. Schultz and others, to secure the indictment of the Police Commisdoners for alleged failure to clean the streets and more especially for the expenditures of large sums of money Mr. Schultz and his associates charge, are politimeeting was held recently in which this purpose was defined, and to-day the Grand Jury is to give a hearing to the gentlemen who led the meeting. Mr. Schultz has been very active in this matter, and, according to his own statement, has seen at least one of the Grand Jurous since the jury has been in session, and has impreseed up a this gentleman the importance of indict ing the Police Commissioners. Mr. Schultz, at the time, it is understood, was not aware that it was a misdemeanor to speak to the juror on the subject, and no action is likely to be taken against him for improperly

opproaching a juryman.

The Police Commissioners, in pursuance of the policy which they have pursued for several months, and not pesterday resolved upon a confinance of their present system of street eleanors. In January hast they insti-tuted a system of dividing the streets into sections, appointing one man to each section of 7,000 cry is divided into 600 sections and a man appointed to

An impression has prevailed that the men employed by the Street-Cleaning Bureau were paid 20 cents an hour continually, but the fact is that they are paid 20 cents an hour continually, but the fact is that they are paid 20 cents an hour for each hour that they work. When any one mad accomplishes the cleaning of 7,000 square varie, he is paid for a day's work of cight hours, or \$1.60. In case he does not work he is paid nothing, and many of the men now employed make only about \$10 a menth. The rest of their time is lost to them, and the "alling" or "ionf-

Board yesterday:

1. That from and after this date the force of laborers employed in street-cicaning shall not exceed four hindred men.

11. That from and after this date the compensation for hired earts and drivers shall not exceed three deliars per

ay.
III. That from and after this date, until further orders,

IV. That the inspectors of street cleaning order labor-

IV. That the inspectors of street cleaning order labores comployed on street cleaning to appear to-morrow at 8 o'clock in the morning at the bareau of street cleaning, to be inspected by the Commissioners, with a view to securing efficient men to be permanently assigned to street sweeping by sections.

V. That the inspectors of street cleaning submit a programme of division of the city into four districts equat as nearly as may be, having in view an impection by Commissioners of the character of the force employed, and their efficiency in performing their duty.

VI. That the Commissioners on street cleaning report at the next meeting what reduction, if any, can be made in the clerical force of the Street-Ucaning Barcau.

## MRS. TILTON ACCUSED.

HER OPPORTUNITY FOR DEFENCE.

PRIVATE SESSION OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH-MRS. TILTON GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ANSWER MRS. WALTON'S

The Plymouth Church Examining Committhe held a secret session last evening in the church par-iers. All the members of the committee were present with the exception of S. V. White, the chairman. The object of the meeting was to permit Mrs. Tilton to apear in her defence, as a copy of charges of Mrs. Barbara Walton had been served upon her. These charges declare that Mrs. Tilton is guilty of faisehood in alumntating Mr. Beecher in the card which she gave ately for publication in the newspapers, and that she is also guilty of a violation of her covenant with the church, inasmuch as she failed to submit the matter first o the church and gave it directly to the press.

Last evening there appeared in her behalf Joseph H. Richards, her brother, and Ira B. Wheeler, her counsel, who submitted a packet of papers which contained substantially the same statements as those made by Mrs. Tilton at the time of her latest confession. This was al that I was presented by her in the way of defence and nothing new was brought forward to sustain her charges. Mrs. Barbara Walton was called as afwitness. and testified to the fact of her visit to Mrs. Tilton's and testified to the fact of her visit to Mrs. Tilton's house on the evening of the day on which Mrs. Tilton's confession was given to the press. What occurred at that time has already been published. Mrs. Tilton at first refused to see her old friend, but afterwards repeated to her substantially the allegations made in the confession. As these statements were made to no other member of the church, Mrs. Walton was considered the proper person to prefer charges against her. Mrs. Walton's testimony brought out no new facts. Mr. Young was also summoned to appear before the committee to testify in reference to the publication of the confession, but he was not examined.

# XLVth CONGRESS--- IId SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. SENATOR WINDOM DISCUSSES TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEA-SENATORS BEGGING OFF

FROM THE MATTHEWS COMMITTEE-A GOOD-NATURED TIME IN THE HOUSE OVER PUBLIC BUILDINGS. SENATE .... WASHINGTON. June 10, 1878. In the Senate, to-day, the bill providing a permanent form of Government for the District of Co-

lumbia was called up, and the conference report agreed

to without discussion. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) presented the petition of A. A. Ham and Elizabeth Brown, of Providence R. I., for the reissue of certain bonds, belonging to them, stolen from the Traders' Bank of Providence. Mr. Anthony said he thought there should be a general law to provide that, where bonds have been stolen, new ones shall be issued by the Government and held on deposit as security for the original bonds, and that the interest should be paid to the rightful owner of them. The pe tition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Ala.) reported a resolution authorizing a sub-committee to sit during their ecess to consider plans for the improvement of the sewerage of Washington. Laid over.

The resolution authorizing a sub-committee of the Committee on Territories to sit during the recess and proceed to the Indian Territory, was agreed to without

daced upon the calcutar:

staced upon the calendar:

The Senate bill to reimburse purchasers at illegal direct tax siles in Arkinsaa, with amendments.

The Senate bill for a settlement of the debt due the United little by Arkinsas, with an amendment.

A bill to define the duty of musicians of the Army and Navy

with an adverse report).

The Mouse bill, to pay Mary Fouron and Jessie Crassin, of chiladelphia, executives of Samuel P. Fearon, deceased, \$1,000, with interest, for certain bonds redeemed by the Government of forced assertment's.

The Senate bill relating to tax sales in the District, with Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., S. C.), by request, introduced

a bill fixing a reward for a new foot measure. Referred to the Committee on Patents. The bill is as follows: As the Committee on Patents. The only say a move as the United states of America will vote an appropriation the same as a reward to a poil. Avericae will vote an appropriation the same as a reward to a poil averiew thick sholl orwings in it the truth of the meeting of narrallel flows in exceeding great length.

Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Ala.) moved to take up his reso-

lution for an investigation in the Southern States. Mr. Suencer began to read an argument in favor of the secure an impartial investigation of the Presidential election in 1876; the Republican party would not have opened this matter, but would have been willing to have President Hayes and his Administration for the totef period of four years, had not the Democratic party naugurated the investigation.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) raised the point of order

that a Senator could not discuss the merits of a question upon a motion to take it up. Mr. SPENCER said acouly desired to speak about five hautes.

INGALLS (Rep., Kan.) called up the report of

Reprocessibilities in Colorsolo and West Viristina were seed; also bells for the election of Concressmen in rib Carolina, and authorizing the present Legislature New-Hampshire to elect a Senator for the term being alberts 4, 1870.

It is a considered the control of the Committee on pring authoritied an amendment to the Sandry Civil copication Bill, appropriating \$190,000 to purchase lanck numbers and stereotype plates of The Constant Globe; also the two-story five-proof builling in the life, appropriation Bill, appropriation Section 1, 1870.

It is a proper to the constant of the Globe building ried to the Committee on Appropriations.

KERNAN (Dep. N. V.)

gressional diose; also in the rear of The Globe building. Which they are stored in the rear of The Globe building. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KERINAN (Bein, N. Y.) introduced a bill to legalize the collection of head moneys already paid. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Sandry Civil Appropriation Bill was read by title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind., Ill.) sali he was not able to be in the isome on Saturday has, and did not know until after the superintent that he he had been selected as a member of the special committee under the Matthews resolution. Had as been in the Senate he would have asked to be excused from service on that committee, when would necessarily sit during the vacation. He was not well enough to stay here, and must go hand immediately upon the adjournment of Congress. There were plenty of Senators who were younger than himself and who lived theorer to Washington. His business at head of the proper points of Senators who were younger than himself and who lived theorer to Washington. His business at head of the proper points of Senators who were younger than himself and who lived theorer to Washington. His business at

nitice, said he wished to ask the same privilege for finaelf. The condition of nis family was such that if this
somitice was to sit during the recess it would be imos-thic for him to give his attention to it.

No objection was anale, and Mr. Whyte was excused.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Fig.), another member of the comnitice, anti he desired the same concession to be made
a nimself. He had been here all the year, a long way
rem home, and it would not be possible for him to give
the matter the attention which should be given to it.

No objection being made he was excused also.

SENATOR WINDOM'S SPEECH. Morning business having been concluded, the Senate esumed consideration of the unfinished business, being ne River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minu.) called up the Memorial f the Minnesota Legislature, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River from St. Anthony's Pails to New-Orleans, and spoke at length in favor of the improvement. He spoke in substance as

Recent operations at the South Pass have encouraged the beief that at last we are on the eve of a great commercial travolution, through which this grandest pathway of commerce will assert its rights and demonstrate its power. The valleys of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are now the battle ground of commerce between the castward and southward routes to the seaboard. These two routes and the interest involved in them are now marshalling their tremendons forces for the impending struggle. On the part of the northern writer route, consisting of the Lakes, the Eric Chual, and the Hadson River, the conditions necessary to its highest efficiency are: First, a free harbor and improved terminal facilities at New-York; secondly, a practically free causal, thirdly, improvement at the Suit Sie. Marie, and removal of obstructions in the St. Clair and Defroit waterways connecting the Mississippi River with the Lakes. Recent operations at the South Pass have encouraged

and other take ports; and, ifthly, one or more artificial waterways connecting the Mississippi River with the Lakes.

With the Eric Canal, New-York is one of the first commercial cities of the world; without it she would be in deager of losing her proud precimbence. If the same wise and couragnous statesmanship which planned and executed that great work, smil still coulds her counsels, the teeming west will still continue to pour her exhausticles treasures into the lap of the Empire City, thereby enriching her people, and contributing to the proud desting due to her position. But no narrow policy on her part will retain and increase the trade now so evidently slipping away from her wharves and her marble palaces of commerce. Her great water-line to the West has supplied the cheapest internal transportation ever known on this Continuot, and has successfully met and vanquished all contestants. But a new and most formiciable competitors just entering the field. An open, deep and unvexed coannel to the sea, draining the commerce of the West as naturally as it does the waters of wonty States, is an antagonist of no mean proportions. To meet it, New-York must no longer rely upon her present advantages. She must not only give to commerce a free import and a free and improved canal, but she must also exert her powerful influence for the movements of commerce on the lakes. Nor will this be enough of all obstructions and impediancels to the movements of commerce on the lakes. Nor will this be enough to the movements of commerce on the lakes, Nor will this be enough. To give the northern roule its highest degree of efficiency and power, the lakes and the Mississippi must be connected by an artificial water-way, which will make the Upper Mississippi River the base line of its women, and Liverpool as cheaply as those of many parts of the Mississippi above Des Molues Rapids, a distance of 600 miles. It seems to me that the authors of that bill could have hardy appreciated the value and importance of this great work. I entert ikes.
With the Eric Canal, New-York is one of the first com-

River and the great Northern water-route thoroughly improved, as I have indicated, and in active competition with each other, the genius and enterprise of the Ameri-can farmer will always be able to command the markets of the world.

with each other, the genius and enterpress 2 the Area can farmer will always be able to command the markets of the world.

Never was a nation so richly endowed with the markets of the world.

Never was a nation so richly endowed with the markets of wealt and the facilities for commerce. Nothing is lacking, unless it be the statesmankip to utilize them. It is in our power to make such improvements of these natural advantages as will insure to our people cheap transportation at home and the permanent control of the food markets of Europe. The work can be done more cheaply now than for many years past, and more cheaply, it is to be hoped, than for many years to come. The benefits to commerce and agriculture that will result will repay a hundredfold their cost, while the expenditure necessary to their completion will contribute to the relief of much suitering, by giving work to many thousands of people who are now in sore distress for lack of employment. I yield to no one in my devotion to true economy; but the bustard thing, which demagogues have called by that name, I despise. True economy consists in the development of resources, and the increase of wealth by an honest, indictous and careful application of means to that end; but the "economy sooks to give employment to labor that it may need to individual comfort and National wealth; but the spurious thing mismaned "conomy" is only the miser's pittful parsimony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) moved to reconsider the

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) moved to reconsider the yote by which the Senators from Illinois, Maryland and Plorida were excused from service on the Special Investigation Committee. He said he thought those Senators should consent to serve, and it was very important that the committee should be completed to day. The motion to reconsider the votes by which they were excussed was agreed to. The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was

The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was then resulted.

Mr. COCKRELL (Dem., Mo.) speke in favor of that part of the bill providing for the appointment of a Missisipal River improvement commission.

Pending discussion, Messrs. Blause, Allison and Withers were appointed inembers of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SPENCER (Rich., Ala.). In answer to a question by Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.), said the River and Harbor Bill appropriated \$3,252,700. When it came from the Home of Representatives it appropriated \$7,300,000.

Mr. KERNAN said "we will have to issue bonds to raise the noney."

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) said the bill was too large. too much money from the Treasury. ot afford it. Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said he was disposed to vote

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said he was disposed to vote for therai appropriations for these improvements, but may bit imposed too much of a load.

A large number of the amendments of the committee were agreed to, one after the other.

Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) submitted an amendment to he Smadry Gvii Bill, appropriating \$27,500 to pay for lork hire, engineering expenses, norshalfs fees and ther expenses of the Hot Springs Commission; also inthorizing the President to reappoint a Commission.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) presented the petition of are recognized and the state of Lorain County, Ohio, protesting "against any legislation which shall deprive them of their rights by establishing woman suffrage." Referred to the Comestablishing woman suffrage." Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Effections.
The Senate them, at 6,05 p. m., by a vote of yeas, 33; nays, 25; adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of States in the House to-day,

Under the call of States in the House to-day, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. FRYE (Rep., Mc.).—Incorporating the United States Railway Man Service Manual Benefit Association. By Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.)—For the relief of the industrial classes, the prompt settlement of public lands at the better protection of the frontier from Indian de, predations. [The bill proposes to transport uses from the East and form settlements of them in the vicinity of the military posts, and issue arms to them.]

By Mr. BANNS (Rep., Mass.)—For the relief of certain persons locating homesteads on the public lands.

By Mr. MORSE (Dem., Mass.)—Authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to confer with commissioners on the part of Great Britain, and to ascertain and report on what basis a treaty of reciprocity with Camada can be used that.

and report on what basis a treaty of reciprocity what anada can be urgediated.

By Mr. WILLIS (Dem., N. Y.)—For the sale of property,

Wainhout Bay to the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD (Dem., N. Y.)—Imposing a duty

f of per cent ad valorem on grape sugar, grape syrup

ad similar substances.

My Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—To reduce the duties on

aports 15 per cent.

uports 15 per cept. By Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) (by request)—For the cor-ceion of crores and amendment of the Customs Revenue By Mr. WHITE (Rep., Penn.)-To establish a system of

nikruptey proceedings.

By Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.)—To protect original nyentors and promote the progress of the useful arts.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. BEEBE (Dem., N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the il appropriating \$210,000 for the erection of a barge flice in New York city. Agreed to-yeas, 161, nays; 66 On motion of Mr. HEWITT (Dem., N. Y.) the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-

amendments to the Army Appropriation on were nonconcurred in.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole
with Mr. CARLISLE (Dem., Ky.) in the Chair, on the
Sandry Clvii Appropriation bill, all general debate having been dispensed with.

Mr. CANDLER (Dem., Ga.) moved to amend the clause
appropriating \$20,000 for the continuation of the public
building at Allunia, Ga., by making it \$200,000.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem., Tenn.) opposed the amendment
as one that would open up the question in regard to all
the other public buildings, and would swell the bill to
\$20,000,000.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Ohio) insisted that the present is

the other public children, and would swell the bill to \$200,000,000.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Ohio) insisted that the present is the most appropriate time for completing the public buildings, on the ground of economy in the saving of rent and taking advantage of the cheapness of materials and labor, as well as on the ground of giving employment to the unemployed laborers of the econory.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) insisted on the same points.

Mr. EDEN (Dem., Ill.) did not understand what redef the poor socemakers of the country would derive from the employment of mechanics on the Government buildings.

Mr. ITTNER (Rep., Mo.) undertook to inform him on that point by saying that when the mechanic gotemploy-ment, he could buy shoes from the shoemaker. Mr. WRIGHT (Dem., Penn.)—That is the dectrine.

partitions the provered against the Committee of Appropriations the proverb that "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." [Laughter.] He ended his remarks by saying that unless Congress did something in this way for the laboring men of the country, instead of indulging in demagogy and fomfoelery, God only knew what would happen. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. HARRISON (Dem., Ih.) spoke in the same vein, and charged the Committee of Appropriations with want of capacity.

and charged the Committee of Appropriations with want of capacity.

Mr. WRIGHT (Dem., Penn.) said that it afforded him great satisfaction to find that the number of demasogues in the House was increasing very rapidity. 
(Laughter.) He had heard the name "demagogue" appited to him. He had been denominated "fool" and 
"idiot," and a man unworthy to represent his district, 
and had been told that he had better go home. But he 
thanked God that he had added to his company, and 
that now he had a very considerable number of recruits. [Laughter.] They had begun to find out that 
there was to be an electron in November for members of 
the XLVIth Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. SINGLETON (Dem., Miss.) defended the Committee on Appropriations.

ee on Appropriations.

Mr. SPARKS (Dem., Ill.) did not think that the remedy
or the labor troubles was for the Government to hire
he idle laborers. The remudy was to runnish just and ise laws. Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.) protested against the doc

Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.) protested against the doctrine that it was the duty of the Government to take care of all the panpers in the United States.

Mr. EWING (Dem., Ohlo) stated that he would yote for an increase of the appropriations for the erection of public buildings in this season of hardship. He was opposed to the policy of cheese-paring economy at such a time. Mr. Ewing wanted to take the simking fund to which has Secretary of the Treasury looks very largely for aid in carrying out his accursed scheme of resumption, and put it on public works. If that were not enough, he would give back to the people the \$70,000,000 wrested from them by the stealthy resumption law for which the other side of the House was responsible. The sinking fund had better be sunk in the ocean than devoted to the purposes of resumption. levoted to the purposes of resumption.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem., Tenu.) said that Mr. Ewing was not the advocate of the Democratic policy, nor the ad-

Mr. EWING—Yes I am.
Mr. ATKINS—Then he has a poor way of showing it.
[Laughter.] He comes bere asking the House to launch
out on a grand system of erecting palatial buildings all
over the country, and he will not say that he will
vote additional taxes on the industry of the country.
Mr. CANNON (Rep., Ill.) Insisted that the proper principle was to let every man in the country. Root, hog, or
die." [Laughter.]

ic." [Laughter.]
Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) said that it had been stated hat the people should go upon farms in the West. The rouble was that they had no money to go West, and if hey attempted to walk, they were put in jail in New-craey as tramps. [Laughter.]
After further discussion Mr. Candler's amendment

After further discussion Mr. Candler's amendment was adopted—104 to 61.

The SPEAKER then announced Messrs. Hewitt (Dem., N. Y.), Sparks, and Foster as conferees on the part of the House on the Army Appropriation Bill.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of reports from the Judiciary Committee.

At the evening session the SPEAKER declared that the session was for reports from the Judiciary Committee, and he declined to recognize any gentlemen other than members of that committee.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., N. Y.) reported a bill to legalize the collection of head money already paid at New-York.

He also reported a bill relegants at

nssed. He niso reported a bill releasing all reversionary claim

He also reported a bill releasing all reversionary claim and interest of the United States in certain lands granted to the State of Michigan by Act of Congress approved Jane 3, 1856. Passed.

Mr. HARTHIDGE (Dem., Ga.) reported a bill to remove the political disabilities of Larkin Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., and Wm. A. Carswell, of Americus, Ga. Passed.

He also reported directing suft to be brought in Kansas to set aside and about the patent issued for any of the lands of the Black Hawk band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, and to test the question of title. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) reported a bill to enforce, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, Section 1,754 of the Roylsed Statutes, which provides that soldiers and sattors honorably discharged, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil, office, provided they possess the necessary capacity. Passed.

At 10:30 p. m. adjourned.

## NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: the following nominations to the Senart to-day:

Samuel W. Brown to be receiver of public moneys at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Postmetters—The dore Daskam, at Stamford, Conn.; John
M. Welezo, at Rahway, N. J.; Volney Hall, at Marshall, Tex.;

Stephen Metcalfe, at Anderson, Ind. A FLOWERY COMPLIMENT.—Mister Twiggs: "This is how it is, Miss; some flowers are like some people—plant 'on anywheres and they'll grow beautiful."—[Loudon Fun.

THE COURTS. DIVORCE MOTIONS AND ORDERS. COOPER-MARSHALL PROCEEDINGS - LEAR THE

BLOCH'S MOTION-OTHER LITIGATION. In the case of Ruth Cooper (who claims to have been divorced and to have married John F. Mar shall subsequently) against Isaac P. Cooper, Judge Donohas denied the motion to modify the order referring to ex-Judge Barbour the question whether the decree of divorce should not be set aside. Another referes was asked for, on the ground that ex-Judge Barbour had been counsel for one of the Marshall heirs, the real movers in this proceeding; and it was also asked that part of the order requiring Mrs. Cooper to give a list of her witnesses within a certain time be modified. Judge Donohue says: "The statement in regard to the refered is positively denied, and is in no way supported. With the time the plaintiff has had three days will be

with the time the plaintiff has had three days will be sufficient to give the names or the witnesses an ealst to examine, and any time she may justly need to get their or procure their evidence may safely be left with the referee. The case will proceed before the referee on Thursday, the 12th inst."

The motion to open the judgment of divorce in the suff of Isaac S. Bloch against Leah Bloch was argued, yesterday, before Calef-Justice Daly, in Common Pleus, Special Term. The wife claims that she is guilfless and that though the summons was served on her she never read it, a friend taking it away and promising to attend to it, that she had a good defence, and that her adenoes were notorious and that ahe frequently talked about the soli while it was pending. Chief-Justice Daly reserved had decision. Peter Mitchell appeared for the husband; Mr. Hirschfield for the wife.

In the divorce suit of Wilson Ager against Emma W. Ager, Judge Lawrence has denied a motion for a commission to take testimony in Washington, the purposes of the testimous being left wholy indictant.

In the divorce suit of Amanda Deut against Don Dent, the wife says she married the defendant in Against, Georgia, in December, 1806, though she is now living in New-York. She says her husband is now living with Carrie Sinth, in Allanta, Georgia, In Secretal and the Against, Georgia, in December, 1806, though she is now living in New-York. She says her husband is now living with Carrie Sinth, in Allanta, Georgia, In the Allanta, Georgia, In Secretal Ander Allanta Shental Sh

As Bowen refused to pay \$15 a week alimony to his wife, pending a divorce suit, as directed by the Court resterday Judge Dykman, in Brooklyn, made an order librecting Bowen to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Junished for contempt.

Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn, yesterday, granted a decree of absointe divoce in the suit of Frederick R. against Sarah C. Shaw, allowed \$75 counsel fee in the suit of Catherine E. against Edwin M. Hicks, and granted an allowance of \$75 counsel fee, and \$12 a week allmony, in the suit of Sarah M. against John Llewellyn.

TWO WILL CONTESTS. A SETTLEMENT OF THE FURNISS CASE-MRS. HALL'S ESTATE.

Leon Furniss, who committed suicide last Summer, had a life interest in an estate worth from \$210,000 to \$220,000. His father's will gave him the right to name the person who should have a a life interest in this property at his death. He named in his will his brother Whiliam, and gave his personal property to his wife, Louise M. Furniss. It was found that there was no personal property, so that the wife was left without anything. A contest was begun, principally on her behalf, by Hartman K.

begun, principally on her behalf, by Hartman K. Furniss, in the Surrogate's Court, and it has been pending for several months. A settlement has now been mide, by which the wife is given a life inferest in \$50,000. Of the residue one-half becomes a life estate in the nands of trustees, the mome of which goes to William Furniss, and the interest on the remainder is equally divided between the two children of William Furniss. The will was admitted to probate yesterday. Joseph H. Choate appeared for William Furniss, C. E. & D. B. Ogden for the executor, and R. B. Martino for the contestant.

The contest of the will of Mrs. Mary G. Hall was begun before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. She died on January 12, 1878, and the will, which was thated July 24, 1877, was offered for probate one week after her death. By its provisions, about \$16,000 was given to small bequests to various members of the family and to friends, and the remainder of the estate, amounting to about \$125,000, was given to the husband of the decedent. The will its contested by Abram Baker, James Baker, Jr., and William J. Baker, half-suchers, and Louise B. Skeel, half-sucher of the testatrix. It is alleged that Mrs. Hall when she made the will, was suffering from paralysis, which impaired her mind and made her susceptible to the influence of her husband and the others about her. The wilmesses to the execution of the will gave their testimony yesterday.

CAPTAIN LINDSLEY'S EXPLANATION.

THE CRUELTY CASE BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN. In the examination before Commissioner Osborn in the case of the captain and two mates of the brig Aleiro, charged with inhuman treatment of the eaman William Voss, Carl Lufstrom, a sailor, testified yesterday that when Voss was put in irons and left on the open deck during the night, the weather was extremely cold, snow having fallen a few hours before.

tremely cold, snow having failen a few hours before. One of Voss's fingers was broken, his neck was black and blue, and his face was so badly cut that he was scarcely recognizable.

In his defence Captain Lindsley gave his own version of the affair. He said that when he stopped the fight of the mate and Voes, the latter called him an opprobrious name. He caught him by the throat, had froms put upon and placed him upon the half deck. He did not mean to be unnecessarily severe with him, but only to preserve the discipline of the sinp. He linally usked Voss to "turn to:" he answered that he didn't want to, and would never do another stroke of work while on the vessel. He therefore left Voss where he was, ordering the officers to give him a cost and hat. He did not learn that the man was sick until two days afterward. He had him cared for until he arrived at Porto Cabello, where Voss died. The captain said there was no other way of punishing Voss except by putting him is trons. The weather was not too severe for a man without wraps. They were off Bermuda at the time.

at the time.

Corroborating testimony was given by the other prisoners. Dr. Ullo summed up for them. Commissioner Osborn discharged the second mate and allowed the first mate to go on his own recognizance.

RECORDS BURNED BY QUANTREL.

A suit is now before Judge Barrett, the rigin of which was in 1854. James Leibey recovered a adgment in that year in Douglas County, Kansas, on otes secured by a mortgage and bearing interest at 5 per cent a month. In April, 1859, this judgment was reversed, and a new judgment for \$5,472 entered. This was reduced by sales under the mortgage to \$3,637.28. was reduced by sales under the mortgage to \$3,637 28.
On this judgment a suit has been begun in this State
for the \$3,637 28. The defence is that the defendant
left Kansas in 1858, and was never served with process
in the Kansas suit, which is the basis of this suit. Or
dinarily such questions are decided by a mere inspection
of the records, but in this case Lawrence, where all the
records were filed, was burned by Quantrel in one of his
raids, and the records were destroyed.

Judge Barrett directed a scaled verdiet on the question whether there had been a service of process on the
defendant. Mr. Church and Mr. Whelp appeared for the
plaintiff; T. Cronin for the defendant.

AN OLD SUIT APPEARS AGAIN. The old suit of Virginia C. Burke against Esther C. Gardiner and others has reappeared in the courts. She sued the Gardiners for money and bonds which she declared her father, Captain John Alexander, had when he died, and which she charged the Gardiners with appropriating. She got a judgment against them, but the amount she could reach was only a small portion of the judgment. This consisted of some money and bonds deposited in a trust company. Her attorney, A. H. Dawson, claimed nearly all of this for his services, and began a suit in the Superior Cont to establish his claim. Mrs. Burke died, and her executor, Henry C. Burke, took her place in the suit. A new attorney was substituted for Dawson, and yesterday an application was made to Judge Van Hoesen to compel Dawson to turn over all the papers, money and bonds received by him in the suit to the new attorney, unless he proceeds at once with his own suit. Decision was reserved. which she declared her father, Captain John Alexander,

FRAZER'S BAIL FORFEITED. The case of James Frazer, charged by Mr. sergh's agents with cruelty to animals in docking herses" tails, was called yesterday, before Judge Gildersleeve, tails, was called yesterday, before Judge Glidersieevs, and as he falled to appear his bond was forfeited. It has already been reported that Frazer's counsel, A. Oakey Hall, put in a special plea to Judge Sutherland's iurisdiction of the case on account of the Judge's age, and that this was promptly sent back to Mr. Hall. It was perhaps for this reason that Mr. Hall neglected to appear. August Belmont, Jr., is the bondsman, Mr. Bergii himself was on hand, and ready for the trial.

PLEADING GUILTY OF FORGERY.

Samuel Victor was brought before Judge atherland yesterday on a charge of forging a check on the Metropolitan National Bank, certified by it, for \$2,117, in the names of Ann K. Miller and Daniel S. Miller, executors of D. S. Miller. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. It is said that this is only one of a large number of forgeries, most of which were successful.

CIVIL NOTES.

Application was made yesterday in the Sapreme Court, Brooklyn, in the matter of Anna M., Nathaniel L., and William Griswold against General Don Miguel de Aldama to forcelose mortgages ameuntiag to \$300,000 on valuable property in South Brooklyn.

In the suit of the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Josephine and William Page, Judge Dykman, in Brooklyn, yesterday, reserved his decision as to the question of trial by jury or othewise, on an application to forcelose a mortgage of \$15,000 on a heast occupied by the defeudants, in Grand-ave, near Gaissave. Mr. Page claims that the plaintif owes him \$75,000. He says that he invented a new system of heart ance, whereby the plaintif benefited to the amount as \$1,000,000. Lorenzo Thomaselli, having a barber-shop

in the Stevens Apartment House, has sued Mrs. Marietia R. Stevens to enjoin her from interfering with his leads He holds a sub-lease from Mrs. Stevens's leases, and says that she has accepted him as her tenant in the place and that two efforts of hers to evict him by summary proceedings have failed. He got an injunction restraining her from further interference with him while he mays his rent, and sinds Christ denied presents a motion on the defendent's behalf for a reargument the motion.

COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, June 10.—In the Court of Appeals to day the following brainess was transacted. No. 223-15 tiones E. Hune, respondent, agt. the New-York Contrain Husson River hairroad Company.—Argued by A. F. Lans